

I DO

He was met even now,
Crown'd with rank sumner and furrow-weeds,
Darnel, and all the idle weeds that grow
In our sustaining corn. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

6. Trifling; of no importance: as, an idle story.
This answer is both *idle* in regard of us, and also repugnant
to themselves. *Hooker.*

They are not, in our estimation, *idle* reproofs, when the
authors of needless innovations are oppos'd with such nega-
tives, as that of Leo: how are these new devices brought in,
which our fathers never knew? *Hooker, b. ii.*

His friend smil'd scornful, and with proud contempt,
Rejects as *idle* what his fellow dreamt. *Dryden.*

An *idle* reason lessens the weight of the good ones you gave
before. *Swift.*

How ill he wishes to recall the precious hours he has spent
in trifles, and loitered away in *idle* unprofitable diversions.
Rogers's Sermons.

TO IDLE. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To lose time in laziness
and inactivity.
Yet free from this poetick madness,
Next page he says, in sober sadness,
That she and all her fellow-gods
Sit *idling* in their high abodes. *Prior.*

IDLEHEAD. *adj.* [*idle* and *head*.] Foolish; unreasonable.
These *idle-headed* fickers resorted thither. *Carew.*

Upon this loss the fell *idle-headed*, and to this very day stands
near the place still. *L'Estrange.*

IDLENESS. *n. f.* [from *idle*.]
1. Laziness; sloth; sluggishness; aversion from labour.
Nor is excess the only thing by which sin mauls and breaks
men in their health, and the comfortable enjoyment of them-
selves thereby; but many are also brought to a very ill and
languishing habit of body by mere *idleness*, and *idleness* is both
itself a great sin, and the cause of many more. *Saunders's Sermon.*

2. Absence of employment.
All which yet could not make us accuse her, though it made
us pine away for sight, to lose any of our time in so trouble-
some an *idleness*. *Sidney, b. ii.*

To the English court assemble now,
From every region, apes of *idleness*. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

He fearing *idleness*, the nurse of ill,
In sculpture exercis'd his happy skill. *Dryden's Ovid.*

Nature being liberal to all without labour, necessity im-
posing no industry or travel, *idleness* bringeth forth no other
fruits than vain thoughts and licentious pleasures. *Raleigh.*

3. Omission of business.
Ten thousand harms, more than the ills I know,
My *idleness* doth hatch. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

4. Unimportance; trivialness.
5. Inefficacy; uselessness.
6. Barrenness; worthlessness.
7. Unreasonableness; want of judgment; foolishness; madness.
There is no heat of affection but is joined with some *idle-
ness* of brain. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

IDLER. *n. f.* [from *idle*.] A lazy person; a sluggard.
Many of these poor fishermen and *idlers*, that are common-
ly presented to his majesty's ships, are so ignorant in sea-service
as that they know not the name of a rope. *Raleigh.*

Thou sluggish *idler*, dilatory slave. *Irene.*

IDLY. *adv.* [from *idle*.]
1. Lazily; without employment.
I will flay myself,
For living *idly* here in pomp and ease. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*

2. Foolishly; in a trifling manner.
And modern *Aspil*, whose capricious thought
Is yet with stores of wilder notions fraught,
Too soon convinc'd, shall yield that fleeting breath,
Which play'd so *idly* with the darts of death. *Prior.*

3. Carelessly; without attention.
This from rumour's tongue
I *idly* heard; if true or false, I know not. *Shaksp. K. John.*

But shall we take the muse abroad,
To drop her *idly* on the road?
And leave our subject in the middle,
As Butler did his bear and fiddle? *Prior.*

4. Ineffectually; vainly.
Let this and other allegations, suitable unto it, cease to bark
any longer *idly* against the truth, the course and passage where-
of it is not in them to hinder. *Hooker.*

IDOL. *n. f.* [*idole*, French; *idolum*, Latin.]
1. An image worshipped as God.
They did sacrifice upon the *idol* altar, which was upon the
altar of God. *1 Mac. i. 59.*

A nation from one faithful man to spring,
Him on this side Euphrates yet residing,
Bred up in *idol* worship. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

The apostle is there arguing against the gnosticks who joined
in the *idol* feasts, and whom he therefore accuses of partici-
pating of the *idol* god. *Atterbury.*

2. A counterfeit.
Woe to the *idol* shepherd that leaveth the flock. *Zech. ii. 17.*

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3. An image.
Never did art so well with nature strive,
Nor ever *idol* seem'd so much alive;
So like the man, so golden to the sight;
So bafe within, so counterfeit and light. *Dryden.*

4. A representation.
Men beholding so great excellence,
And rare perfection in mortality,
Do her adore with sacred reverence,
As th' *idol* of her maker's great magnificence. *Fairy Q.*

5. One loved or honoured to adoration.
He's honoured and lov'd by all;
The soldiers good, and people's *idol*. *Denham's Sophy.*

IDOLATER. *n. f.* [*idolatre*, French; *idolatra*, Latin.] One
who pays divine honours to images; one who worships for
God that which is not God.
The state of *idolaters* is two ways miserable: first, in that
which they worship they find no succour; and secondly, at
his hands, whom they ought to serve, there is no other thing
to be looked for but the effects of most just displeasure, the
withdrawing of grace, dereliction in this world, and in the
world to come confusion.
An astrologer may be no Christian; he may be an *idolater*
or a pagan; but I would hardly think astrology to be com-
patible with rank atheism. *Bentley's Sermons.*

TO IDOLATRIE. *v. a.* [from *idolater*.] To worship idols. *Ains.*

IDOLATROUS. *adj.* [from *idolater*.] Tending to idolatry;
compiling idolatry, or the worship of false gods.
Neither may the pictures of our Saviour, the apostles, and
martyrs of the church, be drawn to an *idolatrous* use, or be
set up in churches to be worshipped. *Peachment on Drawing.*

IDOLATROUSLY. *adv.* [from *idolatrous*.] In an idolatrous
manner.
Not therefore whatsoever idolaters have either thought or
done; but let whatsoever they have either thought or done
idolatrously, be so far forth abhorred. *Hooker.*

IDOLATRY. *n. f.* [*idolatrie*, Fr. *idolatria*, Lat.] The worship of
images; the worship of any thing as God which is not God.
Thou shalt be worshipp'd, kiss'd, lov'd and ador'd;
And, were there sense in his *idolatrie*,
My substance should be staid in thy stead. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

Idolatrie is not only an accounting or worshipping that for
God which is not God, but it is also a worshipping the true
God in a way wholly unsuitable to his nature; and particu-
larly by the mediation of images and corporeal resemblances.
Saunders's Sermon.

The kings were distinguished by judgments or blessings,
according as they promoted *idolatrie*, or the worship of the
true God. *Addison's Spectator.*

IDOLIST. *n. f.* [from *idol*.] A worshipper of images. A poeti-
cal word.
I to God have brought
Dishonour, obloquy, and op'd the mouths
Of *idolists* and atheists. *Milton's Agonist.*

TO IDOLIZE. *v. a.* [from *idol*.] To love or reverence to adora-
tion.
Those who are generous, humble, just and wise,
Who not their gold, nor themselves *idolize*. *Denham.*

Parties, with the greatest violation of Christian unity, de-
nominate themselves, not from the grand author and finisher
of our faith, but from the first broacher of their *idolized* opi-
nions. *Decry of Priests.*

IDONEOUS. *adj.* [*idoneus*, Latin.] Fit; proper; convenient;
adequate.
You entangle, and so fix their saline part, by making them
corrode some *idoneous* body. *Boyle.*

An ecclesiastical benefice is sometimes void *de jure & facto*,
and then it ought to be conferred on an *idoneous* person. *Ayliff.*

IDYL. *n. f.* [*ιδύλλιον*; *idyllium*, Latin.] A small short poem.
I. E. for *idyl*, or *that is*.
That which raises the natural interest of money, is the same
that raises the rent of land, *i. e.* its aptness to bring in yearly,
to him that manages it, a greater overplus of income above
his rent, as a reward to his labour. *Lact.*

JEALOUS. *adj.* [*jaloux*, French.]
1. Suspicious in love.
To both these sisters have I sworn my love:
Each *jealous* of the other, as the stung
Are of the adder. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

Wear your eye thus; not *jealous*, nor secure:
I would not have your free and noble nature,
Out of self-bounty, be abus'd: look to't. *Shak. Othello.*

Mistress Ford, the honest woman, the modest wife, the
virtuous creature, that hath the *jealous* fool to her husband.
Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.

A *jealous* empress lies within your arms,
Too haughty to endure neglected charms. *Dryd. Aureng.*

2. Emulous; full of competition.
I could not, without extreme reluctance, resign the theme
of your beauty to another hand: give me leave to acquaint
the world that I am *jealous* of this subject. *Dryden.*

3. Zealously

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3. Zealously cautious against dishonour.
I have been very *jealous* for the Lord God of hosts. *1 Kings.*

4. Suspiciously vigilant.
I am *jealous* over you with godly jealousy. *2 Cor. ii. 2.*

His apprehensions, as his *jealous* nature had much of sagaci-
ty in it, or his restless and mutinous humour, transported
him. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

5. Suspiciously careful.
Although he were a prince in military virtue approved, and
jealous of the honour of the English nation; yet his cruelties
and parricides weigh'd down his virtues. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

They *jealous* of their secrets, fiercely oppos'd
My journey strange, with clamorous uproar.
Protecting false supremacy. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

How nicely *jealous* is every one of us of his own reputa-
tion, and yet how maliciously prodigal of other mens. *Dec. of Priests.*

6. Suspiciously fearful.
1. is doing wrong creates such doubts as these;
Renders us *jealous*, and destroys our peace. *Waller.*

While the people are so *jealous* of the clergy's ambition, I
do not see any other method left for them to reform the world,
than by using all honest arts to make themselves acceptable
to the laity. *Swift.*

JEALOUSLY. *adv.* [from *jealous*.] Suspiciously; emulously;
with suspicious fear, vigilance, or caution.
JEALOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *jealous*.] The state of being *jealous*;
rivalry; suspicion; suspicious vigilance.
Nor is it hard for thee to preserve me amidst the unjust hat-
red and *jealousness* of too many, which thou hast suffered to
prevail upon me. *King Charles.*

JEALOUSY. *n. f.* [*jalousie*, French, from *jealous*.]
1. Suspicion in love.
But gnawing *jealousy*, out of their sight
Sitting alone, his bitter lips did bite. *Fairy Queen.*

The sweet woman leads an ill life with him; he's a very
jealousy man. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

How all the other passions fleet to air,
As doubtful thoughts, and rash embraces despair;
And thund'ring fear, and green-eyed *jealousy*!
O love, be moderate; allay thy ecstasy. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

Why did you suffer Jachimo,
Slight thing of Italy,
To taint his noble heart and brain
With needles *jealousy*? *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

Small *jealousies*, 'tis true, inflame desire;
Too great, not fan, but quite blow out the fire. *Dryden.*

2. Suspicious fear.
The obsequy in Essex, in refusing to treat with the king,
proceeded only from his *jealousy*, that when the king had got
him into his hands, he would take revenge upon him. *Clarendon.*

3. Suspicious caution, vigilance, or rivalry.
TO JEER. *v. n.* [Of uncertain etymology.] To scoff; to
flout; to make mock.
The merry world did on a day,
With his trainbands and mates, agree
To meet together where I lay,
And all in sport to *jeer* at me. *Herbert.*

Abstain from dissolute laughter, petulant uncomely jests,
loud talking, and *jeering*, which are called indecencies and
incivilities. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

TO JEER. *v. a.* To treat with scoffs.
My children abroad are driven to disavow me, for fear of
being *jeered*. *Howel's England's Tears.*

JEER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Scoff; taunt; biting jest; flout;
jibe; mock.
Midas, expos'd to all their *jeers*,
Had lost his art, and kept his ears. *Swift.*

They tip the forehead in a *jeer*,
As who should say—she wants it here;
She may be handsome, young and rich;
But none will burn her for a witch. *Swift.*

JEERER. *n. f.* [from *jeer*.] A scoffer; a corner; a mocker.
JEERINGLY. *adj.* [from *jeering*.] Scornfully; contemptu-
ously; in mock; in scoff.
He *jeeringly* demandeth, whether the sonorous rays are re-
fracted? *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

JEGGER. *n. f.* A kind of sausage.
JEGGVAH. *n. f.* [יְהוָה] The proper name of God in the He-
brew language.

JEJUNE. *adj.* [*jejunus*, Latin.]
1. Wanting; empty; vacant.
Gold is the only substance which hath nothing in it vola-
tile, and yet melteth without much difficulty: the melting
sweeteth that it is not *jeune*, or scarce in spirit. *Bacon.*

2. Hungry; not satiated.
In gross and turbid streams there might be contained nutri-
ment, and not *jeune* or limpid water. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

3. Dry; unaffectionate.
You may look upon an inquiry made up of meer narra-
tives, as somewhat *jeune*. *Boyle.*

JEJUNENESS. *n. f.* [from *jeune*.]
1. Penury; poverty.
There are three causes of fixation: the even spreading both

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parts, and the *jejuneness* or extreme comminution of spirits. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Dryness; want of matter that can engage the attention.
JELLED. *adj.* [See *GELLY*.] Glutinous; brought to a state
of viscofity.
The kiss that slips
The *jellied* philtre of her lips. *Cleaveland.*

JELLY. *n. f.* [*gelatinum*, Latin. See *GELLY*, which is the
proper orthography.]
1. Any thing brought to a state of glutinousness and viscofity.
They, distill'd
Almost to *jelly* with th' effect of fear,
Stand dumb, and speak not to him. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

2. Sweetmeat made by boiling sugar in the jelly.
The desert came on, and *jellies* brought. *King.*

That *jelly's* rich, this malmsey healing;
Pray dip your whiskers. *Pope's Sat. of Horace.*

JENNETING. *n. f.* [corrupted from *Juneting*, an apple ripe in
June.] A species of apple soon ripe, and of a pleasant
taste. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

JENNET. *n. f.* [See *GENNET*.] A Spanish horse.
The Spanish king presents a *jenet*,
To show his love. *Prior.*

TO JEOPARD. *v. a.* [See *JEOPARDY*.] To hazard; to put
in danger. Obsolete.
He had been accused of Judaism, and did boldly *jeopard* his
body and life for the religion of the Jews. *2 Mac. xiv. 38.*

JEOPARDOUS. *adj.* [from *jeopardy*.] Hazardous; dangerous.
JEOPARDY. *n. f.* [This word is supposed to be derived from
j'ai perdu, or *jea perdu*. *Skinner* and *Junius*.] Hazard; dan-
ger; peril. A word not now in use.
And would ye not poor fellowship expel,
Myself would offer you to accompany,
In this adventure's chancelful *jeopardy*. *Hubbard's Tale.*

Thy rage shall burn thee up, and thou shalt turn
To ashes ere our blood shall quench that fire:
Look to thyself, thou art in *jeopardy*. *Shaksp. K. John.*

This colour will be reprehended or encountered, by im-
puting to all excellencies in compositions a kind of poverty,
or at least a casualty or *jeopardy*. *Bacon.*

TO JERK. *v. a.* [*gejrecan*, Saxon.] To strike with a quick
smart blow; to lash. It is sometimes written *jerk*.
I lack inquiry
Sometimes to do me service: nine or ten times
I thought to've *jerk'd* him here under the ribs. *Shaksp. Othello.*

Battings heavy, dry, obtuse,
Only dulness can produce;
While a little gentle *jerking*
Sets the spirits all a working. *Swift.*

TO JERK. *v. n.* To strike up; to accost eagerly. This seems
to be the meaning in this place, but is mere cant.
Nor blush, should he some grave acquaintance meet;
But, proud of being known, will *jerk* and greet. *Dryden.*

JERK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A smart quick lash.
Contemn the silly taunts of fleeing buffoonry; and the
jerks of that wit, that is but a kind of confident folly. *Glamm.*

Wit is not the *jerk* or sting of an epigram, nor the seeming
contradiction of a poor antithesis; neither is it so much the
morality of a grave sentence, affected by Lucan, but more
sparingly used by Virgil. *Dryden.*

2. A sudden spring; a quick jolt that shocks or starts.
Well run Tawney, the abbot's churl;
His jade gave him a *jerk*,
As he would have his rider hurl
His hood after the kirk. *Ben. Johnson's Underwoods.*

Lobsters use their tails as fins, wherewith they commonly
swim backwards by *jerks* or springs, reaching ten yards at
once. *Crew.*

JERKEN. *n. f.* [*ejnkelin*, Saxon.] A jacket; a short coat; a
close waistcoat.
A man may wear it on both sides, like a leather *jerkin*. *Shak.*

Mistress Line, is not this my *jerkin*? Now is the *jerkin* un-
der the line: now, *jerkin*, you are like to lose your hair, and
prove a bald *jerkin*. *Shak. Measure for Measure.*

Unless we should expect that nature should make *jerkins*, and
stockings grow out of the ground, what could she do better
than afford us so fit materials for clothing as the wool of the
sheep? *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Imagine an ambassador presenting himself in a poor tattered
jerkin, and tattered cloaths, certainly he would have but small
audience. *Saunders's Sermons.*

Then strip thee of thy carnal *jerkin*,
And give thy outward fellow a *jerkin*. *Hudibras, p. ii.*

I walked into the sea, in my leathern *jerkin*, about an hour
before high water. *Gulliver's Travels.*

JERKIN. *n. f.* A kind of hawk. *Ainsworth.* This should be
written *gyrkin*.

JERSEY. *n. f.* [from the island of *Jersey*, where much yarn is
spun.] Fine yarn of wool.

JESS. *n. f.* [*gèsse*, French; *gette*, Italian.] Short straps of lea-
ther tied about the legs of a hawk, with which she is held on
the fist. *Hanner.*